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## **Supplemental Material**

### **Use of a Cumulative Exposure Index to Estimate the Impact of Tap-Water Lead Concentration on Blood Lead Levels in 1- to 5-Year-Old Children (Montreal, Canada)**

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**Figure S2:** Initial causal diagram based on available variables.

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**Table S1:** Association between cumulative water lead exposure index and blood lead levels by assuming that children consume 100% of flushing or 100% of stagnant water.

**Figure S4:** Influence of changes in both gastrointestinal absorption rate and fraction of flushed (versus stagnant) water ingested on the distribution of cumulative water lead exposure index (CWLEI). CWLEI50\_8020 assumes a gastrointestinal absorption rate of 50% and that children consume 80% of stagnant water and 20% of flushed water.

**Table S2:** Association between cumulative water lead exposure index and blood lead levels, assuming different gastrointestinal absorption rates and different fraction of flushed (versus stagnant) water ingested by children.

**Table S3:**

**References**